Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1835. [No. 2,521.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT THUCKER GIRDHUR MOORARJEE, BYRAMJEE LIMJEE and JEEJEEBHOY BOMANJEE, Insolvents, have respectively filed Schedules of their Estates and Effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date, the twenty first day of September instant, the matters of the said Thucker Girdhur Moorarjee's, and Byramjee Limjee's Petitions will be heard on the first Monday in the month of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the matter of the said JEEJEEBHOY BOMANJE 's Petition will be heard on the third Monday in the said month of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvents, must give notice thereof, to the Chief Clerk, at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his or their claims together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the Office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office Fort Bombay this 22nd day of September, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of MORBA BALLAJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to CRUSTNABOYE and DADABHOY Daughters of the said deceased, two Executrixes named in his said Will, power being reserved to the Executor to come in and prove the same;—all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 21st day of Sept., 1835.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONERS.

ज्याहीर खबर.

मयत मोरोबा बाळाजी हिंदु मुंबईकर याचे मृत्युपत्राचा प्रोबेट आह्मास द्यावा ह्मणून त्याच्या मुलग्या कृष्णाबाई व दादाबाई ज्यांस त्या मृत्युपत्रांत एकसे वशुलिक नेमिला आहेत त्यांणी मुंबईचे पादशाहा कोडतांत अर्ज केला त्यावरून एकसे कुटर ह्मणजे मयत मोरोबा याचे जिनगीचा वकोल याणे येऊन सदरहू पुरवार करावें अशा त्यास अक्षर ठेवून हें सर्व संबधी लोकांस ज्याहीर केलें असे त॥ २१ वो माहे सेप्तेंबर सन १८३५.

सही, दु. ब. स्मिथ,
वकील.

A CARD.

THE race, of which notice was announced in the Gazette of Saturday last, to take place on Friday next has, by mutual consent of both parties, been postponed, until further notice.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Horse Broker.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FUZ OODEEN BIN HAJEE MAHOMED KAYVAL, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to HAJEE MEYA KAYVAL, the Executor named in the said Will;—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 21st day of September, 1835.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTER.

اشتهار

درسوپریم کورٹ اعلایي منبی

عرض کرده اند برای گرفتن صدر

وصیت نامه آخري مرحو

بن ... صدر بصدر منبی

داده خواهد شد به حاجي مي یا

کیول که در وصیت نامه مرقوم وکیل

خود مقرر کرده است همه وا بستکان

ویرا معلوم کردد ۲۱ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۵

زي پی لارکن وکیل

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Friday the 2nd Proximo, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, will be payable at my Office, from 11. A. M. to 3. P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

ANY Person &c. having claims against Ensign A. W. BEAVAN of the Bombay European Regt., are requested to forward them previous to the 15th October next, for examination and payment, addressed, to the care of Messrs BECKWITH and Co.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux.*

Barsac	each Rs. 23	per doz.		
Red Hermitage	" " 28	"	In case of 1 Incase.	
Monton do	" " 18	"	doz. each.	
St. Julian do	" " 13	"		
Fine Old Cognac	" " 15	"		
Cognac	" " 12	"		
From *Shaw and Maxwell.*				
Very superior Sherry	Rs. 23 perdoz		each.	In case of 3 doz.
Brown Sherry	" 15	"		
Good Pale Sherry	each Rs. 200	per Hhd.		
Ditto	" " 100	" Qr. cask.		
Ditto	" " 12	per doz.	each.	In cases of 6 doz.
Superior Sherry,	" " 130	" per Qr. cask.		
Raspberry Ratafia,	" " 15	per doz	pint bot.	In cases of 3 doz.
Cherry Ditto,	do. do.		each.	

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES and Co., a few three dozen cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price Rs 54 per case.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's Supreme court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 18th day of June 1835, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court, wherein WASSOODEW BALCRUSTNAJEE is Complainant, and ATMARAM BALLAJEE and others are Defendants, the creditors of MULLARSETT NATHOOSETT who died in the year 1801 or 1802, of BALLAJEE MULLARSETT who died in 1804, of BALCRUSTNA alias DHACKLOJEE BALLAJEE who died in 1822, of JAIRAM MULLARSETT who died in 1832, and of WISSWANATH JAIRAM who also died in 1832, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate premises, at Bombay and prove their respective debts &c. in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. W. MORRIS,
Solicitor for Complainant.

जाहिरनामा

मुंबईमधील बादशाहीं सुप्रीमकोर्ट जुडीकेटर यामधं वासुदेवबाळकृष्णाजी याणे आत्माराम बाळाजी वगैरे यावर फिर्याद केली आहे त्याकज्यात त्याचकोर्टात तारिख १८ वो माहे जुन सन १८३५ यादिवसी झकुमनामा जाला आह त्यावरून मल्हारमेट नथुभट ते सन १८०१ किंवा १८०२ मधं मृत्यपावले त्याचे आणि बाळाजी मल्हार सेट ते सन १८०४ मधें मृत्यपावलें त्याचे आणि बाळकृष्ण उर्फधाकलोजी बाळाजी ते सन १८२२ मधं मृत्य पावले त्याचे आणि जयराम मल्हार सेट ते सन १८३२ सालमृत्यपावले त्याचे आणिविश्वनाथ जयरामतेहि सन १८३२ सालमृत्यपावले त्यांचेंकर्जदार यासर्वाना बिनदिकतखत: किंवा त्याच्याचकिलाच्या मार्फतीनें मुबईमध्ये जुने सेक्रितारी आफिसाचे घरआहे त्यात उइलियम फेमविक साहेब कोर्ट मजकुराचे मास्तरयाचे आफिस आहे तेथं येऊन आपापले घेणेची पुरवणी करावो न केल्यास सदरहू झकुम नाम्याप्रमाणे त्यास काहिये क मिळणारनाहीं कळावे.

१ हे. उ. मारिस साहेब
सहि निसबत वादि

THIS day, Wednesday, the 23rd Inst. at their Rooms, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of -A Brace of Holster Pistols, by Smith, fitted in case, with complete apparatus. A Brace of double barrell'd Pocket Pistols, with revolving Barrels, in patent Leather cases; both these Pairs are on Percussion principle. A light Regulation Hussar Saddle and Bridle, by Gibson complete, with holsters, cloak straps, &c,

Nesbit Lane, 23rd Sept., 1835.

ON Friday next, the 25th Instant, at 11 A. M. at the House in Mazagon, situate between the Police Office and Mr. Wedderburns.

Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a variety of Household Furniture and Property belonging to a Gentleman who has left the Presidency, together with an assortment of other goods, belonging to various Individuals.

Catalogues are published and the property open for inspection.

THIS day, Wednesday the 23rd Inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, without reserve, viz.

Best Plated Ware, consisting of double Dishes and Covers, Sauce Tureens, Butter Pails, Salvers, Cake Baskets, with handsome Silver Vine leaf Mountings, Water pitchers. *Table Cutlery*, of best Town manufacture, in cases complete, Abbata and Ivory Handles, handsome Dessert Knives, Plated on Steel with cases—*Jewellery*—a great variety, real and imitation—French Knives, Penknives, Pine-Apple Carvers, Knives, and Spoons in cases, Egyptian Gilt Dress Pins, &c. &c.

Rifles and Fowling Pieces; on Percussion principle, of the best finish, in Mahogany cases, with spare Apparatus complete, Pocket and Holster Pistols.

Surgical Instruments—Fox's Improved Stomach Pump, Enema Syringes, Cupping Instruments, Tooth-drawing Instruments, Amputating and Dissecting Instruments, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of the above Goods are new, and have been recently imported and sold to close an account.

They will also sell—on the same day, a great variety of Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Madapollams, Chintzes, a few pieces of scarlet broad Cloth, about 100 Prime Hams, a few sides of Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, a few Kegs of fresh Europe Salted Tongues, several casks of rejected Beer, Cases of French Brandy, Cases of Claret, a few three dozen Chests of General Palmers' Claret, sundry Lots of Furniture, &c.

AT NOON.

Several serviceable Saddle and Draught Horses, a pair of powerful well match'd Dark Bay Carriage Horses, believed perfectly sound, an English built Chariot, a Phaeton, a Stanhope and any other Carriages or Cattle, that may offer.

N. B. At 4 P. M. will be put up, about 50 Bags of Saltpetre, recently landed.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. viz.

London Particular Madeira, from Murdoch Shortridge and Co. per Pipe			650 Rs.
London Market Madeira do			450 "
Superior Sherry, in Butt			650 "
Do. Do in Hhd			330 "
Fine Golden Sherry, bottled in India	18 at	21 Rs.	per Doz.
Do. Do. Do. " " " Pints	10 "	"	"
Superior Madeira	26 "	"	"
Do. Lisbon	12 "	"	"
Old Port, different marks	18 at	21 "	"
" " in Pints	12 "	"	"
Brown's Cantenac Claret	18 "	"	"
French Claret of other marks, 8 at	15 "	"	"
English Brandy, fine quality	at	15 "	"
French Do. in case	at	16 "	"
Champagne (*From Rumart and Co.*)	45 "	"	"
Old Hock	24 "	"	"
Maraschino	30 "	"	"
Curacao	30 "	"	"
Graham's superior Geneva	18 "	"	"
Superior Highland Whiskey	15 "	"	"
Old Tom	30 "	"	"
Brown Stout	7 "	"	"
Cyder	12 "	"	"

Also Hodgson's, Bass', and Allsop's Pale Ales in Bottle, the two latter at 7 Rs. the dozen, and Hodgson's, at 8 Rs.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd Sept., 1835.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., beg to inform the Public at large, that in consequence of their being unable to obtain the original number of subscribers (60) to the Raffle for that splendid portrait *of the Hon'ble Mounstuart Elphinstone* which has so long adorned their Rooms, they have decided on reducing the List from *Sixty* to *Thiry Two* subscribers, at the same rate of subscription as was at first proposed, namely 30 Rupees for each chance. There are already twenty subscribers, and when the value of the picture, which is a striking likeness of the highly gifted individual it is intended to represent, is considered, it is to be hoped that so small a number as twelve persons may be found ready to come forward and subscribe for a chance of becoming the possessor of so valuable a painting.

N. B. unless instructed to the contrary, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will transfer the names of all subscribers whose number exceed No 32, to other numbers that come within that range.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd Sept., 1835.

PROSPECTUS
OF
A NEW JOURNAL TO BE CALLED
THE
"Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter."

IN presenting to the Public the Prospectus of a New Journal' the Projectors, fully sensible of the distrust with which any announcement of an undertaking of this description is regarded by the community, from the failure of the numerous Ephemeral Publications with which the Press has from time to time successively teemed, have resolved upon making no other promises than those which a very moderate share of public support will enable them to perform. Their claims to this they rest principally upon the uncompromising manner in which all subjects of general interest will be discussed in their Journal, in a tone of moderation equally free from party influence or private bias as they will be from personalities and declamatory invective—In tracing abuses to their source and fearlessly exposing them wherever they may be found, measures will be censured, not men and their private characters.

The pages of the "EXAMINER" will contain Editorial articles upon subjects connected with Indian and European Politics, Political and Literary Essays, original and selected; Poetry, extracts from the principal Indian and European Magazines and Reviews, with such correspondence as its supporters may send to the Editor.

Upon this last point, the most scrupulous secrecy will be observed, as when once a communication is admitted into the columns of the EXAMINER, the name of the Writer (be the consequences what they may) will never be disclosed except at his own request.

The first number of the EXAMINER will be published on Monday the 12th proximo, and will continue to appear regularly every Monday and Thursday morning, accompanied by a PRICE CURRENT twice a week, containing every species of information usually found in publications of that description.

As the Type in which this Journal will be printed is perfectly new, it is hoped that this and every other part of the mechanical getting up of the "EXAMINER" will give universal satisfaction.

The terms of subscription, are as follows; for the EXAMINER alone 4 Rs. per month payable monthly.

To the PRICE CURRENT or COMMERCIAL REPORTER alone, 2 Rupees do. do.

Subscribers to both will be allowed them at the rate of Rs. 5 per month.

The names of Subscribers and communications to be addressed to the Editor Bombay, in Tamarind Lane, near Messrs. McGregor, Edmond and Co's. Office, within the Fort.

N. B. The above publication, "the Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter," will be issued on the day announced, should a sufficient number of Subscribers be procured, to encourage the attempt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO. 8 of the "*Bombay Monthly Gleaner*" (to appear, in October), will contain a SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL CAREER OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR ROBERT GRANT.

Price to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee per No.

The above sketch may also be had in a separate pamphlet at 1½ Rupee each.

All applications to be made (post paid) to Mr. M. PRUCE, *at the Circulating* Library, none later than the 5th October.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned having been constituted the authorized agent, at Bombay, of Mr. YOOSOOF CASHEF JUWANEE an Armenian Merchant resident in Cairo in Egypt, in the room of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSHTRY, deceased; all persons concerned are hereby advised accordingly, and requested to make known at the office of the said undersigned any unsettled transactions in which the said Mr. Yoosoof Kashef Juwanee may be interested, or otherwise concerned.

ALI MAHOMED SHOOSHTRY.

Bake House Lane, 19th Sept. 1825.

DESTOURNELL'S COS' CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each; price 20 ~~Rs~~ per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

OLD TOM.

FOR SALE.—The above Spirit, of the finest quality; price 30 Rupees per dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Ash Lane, 23rd Sept. 1835.

JOHN MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

A few Double Barrelled Guns from the above makers, of the highest finish, are for Sale at the Office of Mr. GREY. Price—600 Rs.

Ash Lane, 23rd Sept. 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *23rd Sept.*, 1835.

NEW
Calcutta Laudable Society,
INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,
BY TRANSFER FROM THE
Seventh Calcutta LaudableSociety,
(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795,)
AND INCORPORATED WITH THE
THIRTEENTH
Supplementary Laudable Society,
ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, ESQ.	Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
R. H. COCKERELL, ESQ.	T. HOLROYD, ESQ.
B. HARDING, ESQ.	C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY,	W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ
W. BRUCE, ESQ.	

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1⅔ per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. Curnin, that with a fair share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be, it is at present proposed to divide the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the Shares be continued at Sicca Rupees 6,000, and the out-turn yield Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its Surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements and, for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers, and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c., chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY
On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2⅗ per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.
SICCA RUPEES 4.30,000,

(Exclusive of Sa. ~~Rs~~ 4000 paid on each lapsed Share since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1⅖ per cent. or 2⅘ per cent. per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. ~~Rs~~ 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society,—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.
(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *23rd Sept.*, 1835.

Passage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,
"THE CARNATIC;"
JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and
"THE MALABAR;"
WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 23rd Sept., 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE teak built Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, W. G. MURRAY, Commander, late of the E. I. C. S.—Is expected to arrive about the end of this Month, and will be despatched early in December next, for the above port.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., of whom plans of the accomodations may be had.—The Ship will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER XX.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. What ever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of sufficient Capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry.' HUME's ESSAYS.

SIR.—The grand difference between external and internal commerce is, that while the latter neither enlarges nor diminishes the sum total of our wealth, but only professes to turn the possession of it to the best advantage, the former must be nearly always increasing or lessening our resources. It is constantly fluctuating; and though fluctuations are immaterial in a general point of view, when both parties to the sale are our own subjects, they may of course prove of serious importance, if they continue long in favour of foreigners. It must, consequently, mainly depend on the management of the ruler whether the external trade he sanctions be advantageous to his subjects in general, or ruinous. But commerce requires such nice handling, and is so averse to any open interference that more tact is probably required in its management, than in that of any other department of the state. To guide it requires strict attention to its first principles. What they are, it is not difficult to say.

It must be evident to every one, who chooses to reflect for a moment on the subject, that every benefit, which the state can derive from external trade, must depend on two points; the first of which is whether the capital used in the trade be our own, or

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foreign; and the second, whether the employment which that capital creates be given to our subjects, or to the people of other realms.

First, whether the capital engaged in the trade be our own or foreign. It is clear, that the principal direct profit made by commerce must be the remuneration which the capitalist receives for the risk of his property. If abstract justice did not give him this, the necessity of the case would; for whatever it cost, capital must be had, and the price of it will always be proportioned to the hazard incurred. The direct gains then accrue to the monied man. That a country, therefore, should be able to secure this direct advantage, it is necessary that the speculator should be either a native or a naturalized subject,—one who, if not born in our dominions, is content to fix himself in them with his family and his fortune. If he be not such, he may give an indirect assistance to us by the employment his cash will occasion among us; but that assistance will cease after he has sufficiently enriched himself, as he will then remove with the wealth he may have amassed to his own country. While a state profits both by principal and interest of capital the property of its subjects, it only enjoys, even under the most favourable circumstances, the temporary usufruct of the property of foreigners settled in it for purposes of trade.

I have shewn in a former letter, what indeed there needs not much argument to convince any one of, that gold is not of the slightest use unless diffused: on the contrary, that to hoard it is to inflict a positive evil on the community at large. Whatever general benefits then a country can derive from the wealth, of individuals must depend upon the use made of that wealth much more upon its being used at all. A sovereign for his interest in the riches of his people is indebted to that principle, which impels nearly every human being either to expend his wealth in luxury, or to increase it, by entrusting it to the management of others. The expenditure and circulation caused by this impulse are what really give a revenue, as they are contracted, this is diminished: as they are extended, this becomes abundant. If then capital be removed from a country, as soon as it has been accumulated in large quantities, the benefit of expenditure can no longer be derived from it, and the circulation will be smaller and the community consequently more impoverished than before the money was saved.

It follows, as a consequence of what I have said that one of the principal cares of a statesman should be to use such measures as may as much as possible, throw the trading capital of the kingdom into the hands of his countrymen; so that the fortunes made under his protection may be retained to swell the wealth of his own nation, instead of being carried off to enrich a rival.

There have been many methods used to effect this object. One, much in vogue in days gone by, was to favour the native merchant to the prejudice of the foreign settler, by loading the latter with unreasonable exactions, from which the former was exempt. But the days of such paltry meanness have happily passed away; and where any such invidious distinctions now exist, they are rather looked upon as the remnants of former barbarism, which it is expedient as soon as possible to eradicate, than as restrictions, the imposition of which could be vindicated at the present time. It is very certain that foreigners could never find it to their advantage to settle in our markets if these were already sufficiently well stocked with native capitalists. Every thing is against them, climate, unknown customs, language, and laws, and last, though by no means least, an established connection, which the native of any realm must posses opportunities of securing far superior to those of the unknown adventurer; for the character, the family and the wealth of a man must always be much better known, and much more justly appreciated in his own country, than in a far distant one, the inhabitants of which see him, on his arrival, for the first time. If then, under all these disadvantages, we find foreigners forming commercial establishments among us, we ought, instead of taking any steps to deter them, pay them every attention in our power; for we may be sure that native capital or native enterprise has been insufficient to supply all that was required, in other words, that an opening existed for farther speculation, and that strangers have been so obliging as to fill the chasm.

The best and the most successful policy therefore, which the universal consent of intelligent men has sanctioned, is that, which teaches us, instead of closing our gates to foreign merchants who are anxious to fix themselves among us, to make it the grand object of our anxiety by equity in our decisions,—by a kind allowance for their ignorance of our laws, (where that alone may have led them into error), by an exhibition of those numerous little attentions which doubly gratify the stranger,—by a scrupulous toleration as well in word, as in deed, of their religion, however much it may differ from our own, by promoting intermarriages between them and the daughters of our subjects,—by admitting them freely to our private society,—in short, by practising towards them those thousand rites of hospitality, which a good heart will dictate better than words, if is conduct such as this, that is requisite to found true commercial prosperity. If we persevere in this line of conduct, we may be assured that ties more tender than those of gain will in time be created between the foreigner and the native, and the father, at last almost half a countryman, will leave little of the stranger to his progeny but the name.

I know that so great eventual success is far too much to expect with regard to Europeans in India; I was merely mentioning a general rule; how far it is applicable to the circumstances of this country whether as concerning Europeans, or Asiatics, it is for others to decide; though, I think the farther extension of at least one of the clauses to the latter would, if public rumour, is to be credited, be by no means unacceptable.

But whatever be the circumstances of a country a kind treatment of foreign capitalists will not be without its reward, if the commerce they carry on give employment to our subjects; as these will thus be enabled to improve their own fortunes, and so at last, by themselves engaging in trade, gradually prevent the necessity of our depending on the monied men of other nations. This brings us to the second, and far the most important point.

If the commerce which is permitted be carried on even with our own capital but if the employment it occasions be entirely in the hands of foreign artisans and ship owners, it is very clear that we can derive no possible benefit from it, in the world, unless an opportunity of throwing away our money be so called. The advantages we shall receive from such a trade will be precisely such as the schoolboy acquires from his bargains with the pedlar; who enables him to exchange money, for which he has no present use, for a parcel of trumpery, which is neither useful at present, nor can possible become so at any future period. Of course commerce of this kind can in no free country have any long duration. The rulers of slaves may indeed for ages keep it in some sort of animation. Where the tenantry are bondsmen of the soil, and there exists no bound to oppression but the pleasure of the oppressor, we need not be surprised at witnessing any thing however unnatural. As in all free nations a man must fairly earn money before he can spend it, it is of course necessary, that the commerce, which sells to us the fruits of the labours of other nations, should, in return, give us an opportunity of exerting our own: by this means, both parties profit; even the price contributes to the emolument of the purchasing nation, as it can only be paid by giving its people additional employment. But even if it were not so, if cash were always forthcoming, without labour, to pay for the commodities we buy, the trade carried on on such terms would still be the greatest curse a state could be afflicted with.

It is a curious question how far society is injured by the number of persons whom some style unproductive classes and others denominate drones. There can be no doubt, that in some countries, this body is not only very numerous, but very destructive of the best interests of the community; but this is only in despotic states, where nothing finds its natural level, where commerce is monopoly, and where no one can pursue without restraint the occupation which is most advantageous to him. There it flourishes in all its rankness, and continues often an object of dread to the sovereign, and of hatred to the people, till its destined hour arrives; when with all that is valueless and much that is good, it is swept away from the nation it deforms; till a new series of virtues have degenerated into a new series of vices, when the constitution of man's nature ensures the return of a similar race. Where however free institutions are cherished we may rest assured that it will never exist in sufficient force to injure society; for there, a constant succession of new men and falling off of old will always prevent stagnation.

In nothing are the fruits of liberty more perceptible than in this, that not even the humblest, is debarred from the first honours in the state; and that not even the proudest can grasp them, unless possessed of wealth, public virtue, and talent; consequently, the multitudes who aspire to them must be constantly exerting their best energies. Those who seek new distinction, and those who wish to secure to themselves that which they have been fortunate enough to attain, must alike recur to the same means; those means are exertion. The fear of drones then, with us, is an idle terror, and those who labour under it, contend against a bugbear which their own diseased imaginations have conjured up: while exertion shall continue to be the stepping stone to preferment in Britain, the coronet and the mitre will remain pledges of greater labour in the persons of their wearers, than is undergone by united thousands of those indued with the cobler's apron, or the weaver's garb.

That a country should be injured by indolence, it is necessary in the first place that freedom should cease to exist, and that the interests of a few monopolists should be preferred to the welfare of a whole nation. This will cause the principles of commerce to be neglected, and the trade which, for the moment, brings most cash with least trouble into the despot's coffers will be supported by him to the prejudice of all others. Of course it will then be matter of indifference to those in power whether that trade gives great or little occupation to the people, and of course these latter must in general be utterly ruined.

There is not a better example of this on record than the somewhat stale, though very appropriate instance of Spain. Its allowed by every one that her mines in the new world were her destruction. In every point of view she was, previously to working them, a great nation. Her army, her manufactures and her commerce placed her then at least on a level with the first powers in Europe and now, where can we assign her a place? Her manufactures and commerce are at the lowest point, and her army and navy contemptible; her agriculture seems the only staff of her old age, and perhaps her natural advantages have alone preserved this from destruction. The trade carried on with precious metals, could have been advantageous only to the American miners, if it had been advantageous to any one; in the same manner, as the profits of our English trade in Coals, iron, and tin, go almost entirely into the pockets of the owners of the mines and their establishments. This certainly enriches Britain, because the mines are British, and the proprietors, workmen, and those who carry the article abroad are Britons, but the American mines, if fairly worked, could not have enriched Spain, except, in as far as it might have called into exertion her endeavours to manufacture commodities, sufficient for so rich a market. Her policy however took another course; it depopulated America by forcing its inhabitants to excessive and unpaid for labour, and then, arbitrarily seized a large share of the produce of their industry, as the property of the crown, and made over the remainder as a prey to needy courtiers, shameless monopolists, and hypocritical churchmen.

The consequence of such conduct was what might have been expected. The nobles became demoralized, the poor idle Churchmen rich and irreligious, the laity superstitious to the last degree; America was destroyed, and Spain did not benefit, a few nefarious speculators made princely fortunes, and the body of commercial men were ruined, the working classes were thrown out of employment, and the money which they ought to have earned was paid away abroad; the sovereign secured some treasure for the moment, and for it sacrificed that best treasure his country. The prosperity he sought has fled, while that of legitimate commerce still increases in vigour; and the owners of the humbler metals of Cornwall and of Wales now laugh to scorn the mines of Chili and Peru.

What Spain could not do, we cannot, If we wish to enrich a country by commerce we must carry our views farther than the mere money making business of the merchant. The latter has only his own interest to attend to; but it is the duty of those placed in authority to consult the welfare of the whole state; and therefore, though individuals may be indifferent about the nature of the external trade they carry on, provided they be well remunerated for their capital and their pains, it is the business of a government to examine the matter more deeply, and never to permit the welfare of private persons to be put into competition with that of the public at large: this will be best consulted, by taking such measures with regard to commerce, as shall throw the principal share of the business in our own ports into the hands of native or naturalized capitalists, and also, (which is a matter of far greater consequence,) throw the employment caused by trade into the hands of our own subjects.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

Robbery.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

ON Saturday morning last, at one o'clock an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. W. Mainwaring, School Master, in Medow Street. The principal actor in the matter was a Malabar hamaul who had left Mr. M's. service some two months before, in consequence, as he says, of a reprimand he received for using improper language in the presence of some of the younger pupils in the school. He was otherwise considered a decent, quiet man, had written testimonials to character, and amongst others, had been employed at the Mount. It appears he had not succeeded in obtaining the employment in hope of which he had quitted Mr. M., but had been dependent on casual work and in his hour of need, had yielded to the temptation of robbing his late master. His statement, given without promise or intimidation was, briefly, that on Friday evening he was returning from Colaba, where he had been drinking, when he was met by one of the hamauls then in Mr. M's employ, who invited him to dinner, and subsequently, in the presence of his fellow hamaul, proposed to him the "plan of operations" for the night, introduced him into the hall, and concealed him behind a desk and book case in the shade. That when all was quiet he returned and summoned him to his *work*, pointed out another book case, in the bed room, where his master kept his cash, and stood aloof while he proceeded with his task; but on the first alarm, had made his escape leaving the principal on the spot where he was employed.

It apears that at the time of which his story ends Mrs. M., who has long been in a state of ill health which disturbs her rest, was awakened by a slight noise, which she supposed proceeded from a rat; and endeavoured to scare the animal. She however, got out of bed and went towards the place. There was sufficient light to enable her to perceive that the book case was open. Surprised at this she called to her husband, who lay within a few feet of the spot, and instantly the thief sprung from his concealment and, nearly touched her person in his flight. Mr. M. was up in a moment and pursued the runaway through 4 rooms, but lost sight of him in the last, among the cots in one of the sleeping rooms of his boarders; hence he sprung from a window of 10 or 12 feet high, into a narrow passage or gully, out of which there was no egress, except through doors, &c. that were secured. It would be vain to attempt to describe the excitement and uproar of these few minutes, the children and servants, thus disturbed from sleep, thought every sound they heard, proceeded from the thief, and screamed or shouted with terror. However, this immediately subsided, and Mr. M. having procured a candle, followed his visitor into his trap, where, after a short search, he found him, earthed in the extremity of a recess some 15 feet deep, formed under the staircase: there, under the lowest step or two, was he seen crawling on his hands and knees, in the vain hope of concealing himself behind a pillow that was suspended before him. What a spectacle! never shall I forget it: retired as far as possible, from his pursuer, crouched on his hands and knees, with one side towards the door, his head raised, his features distorted, his eyes literally starting from their sockets, while the expression of his countenance was so utterly and indescribably wobegone, as to defy imagination to form an adequate conception of the whole effect. Never was the poet's personification of fear more vividly realised.

> Ah Fear! ah frantic fear!
> I see, I see thee near.
> I know thy hurried step, thy *haggard eye*.

The thief was secured, and with his accomplices, lodged in the garrison main guard, by Mr. M. aided by his gallant little band of scholars, who, in the absence of all aid from Police or neighbours, were of signal service to their master. A silver watchguard, and Mr. M's. keys were subsequently found under the window, in the gully.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 13th Inst., Charles Scott Esq., Surgeon.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. D. Harrington, 3rd Madras Cavalry.
Lieut. Gordon, 19th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon J. Don, Staff, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. J. Morris, Bheel Corps, to Dhurrangaum.
Ensign C. Grey, 8th Regt. N. I., to Vingorla.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20th.—Brig Robert Quayle, Adam Bleasdale, Master, from Bussorah, 19th August, Bushire, 27th and Muscat 10th September.
Passengers,—47 Natives.
Sept. 22nd.—Ship Prince Charlotte, J. McKinnon, Master, from Liverpool 1st June.
Do, 22nd.—French Ship Malabar, F. Lartique Master, from Bordeaux 1st June.
Passenger,—C. Grant, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20th.—Portuguese Ship of War Infanta Regenta, Manoel Joaõ Periera, Master, to Demaun.
Passengers,—3 Portuguese.
Sept. 21st.—Brig Welcome, Charles Castle, Master, to Greenock.
Do. Do.—French Barque La Mexicain, A. Lubbert, Master, to Malabar Coast, and Bordeaux.
Do. Do.—Arab Ship Futtay Eslam, Hajee Furaz, Nacquedah, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Blake, and Royal George.
Do. Bengal,—Earl of Clare, Futtay Rahimon, Hector, Memnon (to Malay Coast and Bengal.)
Do. China,—Patriot King.
Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.
Do. Glasgow.—Elora.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel,
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.
Do. Do. Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, Hector, William Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Memnon Royal George, and Robert Quayle.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Futtay Rahimon, Barque Meccai, Fattay Rahimon, Grabshaw Byramgore, Brig Two Brothers and Meccai.

American.—Elizabeth.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,.....	108½	109½
320, a 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108½	108½
1041 a 1049, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ at	109½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108½	108½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105½	104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |	2 | 1d
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereign's each.....	10½	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 23rd Wednesday.....	11 39	11 51
" 24th Thursday.....	0 9	0 27
" 25th Friday.....	0 45	1 3

To Correspondents.

"STRENGTH," and accompaniment in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea since our last, are the Barque *Robert Quayle*, A. Bleasdale, master, from Bussorah 19th Augt., touching at Bushire and Muscat; ship *Princess Charlotte*, J. McKinnon, master, from Liverpool the 1st June; and the French ship *Malabar*, F. Lartique, master, from Bourdeaux, the 1st June.

Passengers per Robert Quayle,—47 Natives.
Per French ship Malabar,—C. Grant, Esq.

WE subjoin the notice taken by the *Courier*, of our remarks on that writer's beautiful imagery, as *personally* applied to Lord Clare, and, pray indulgent reader pardon the association, our humble selves. How strikingly he illustrates his own simile! How effectually he has taken care to "have it all his own way in his own shop!" We assign the *veracious*, highly imaginative fragment, the most conspicuous place we can; and that none of its truth, and poetry, might be lost to our friends, whom we love to see enjoy all manner of good things, have given "Italic characters" to what we thought its most striking beauties.

"We have only a few words to say in reply to the tirade against us in last Saturday's *Gazette*. The remarks which excited the writer's ire *were confined to the matter in hand*, and *offered no provocation* for the *personality* which has been indulged in towards us. We merely pointed out, *without recognising him*, an individual who was figuring away upon stilts, and perhaps laughed a little at the exhibition he was making, until he *tumbled and rolled in the dust*. His zeal, however, of attributing the disaster to its true cause—his own ill-judged elevation,—our cotemporary has turned upon us, and has gratified his mortified vanity by a *torrent of low abuse*—Of this it would be ridiculous to take any further notice."

WE would solicit the attention of the Officers of the Army at large, to a letter we have taken from the *Agra Ukbar*. It will be found below, with the signature of "ANTICIPPIUS." Notwithstanding the hostility to the prevailing religious tendency in the army, which it breathes throughout, it grapples with the subject of military flogging, on the unassailable ground of humanity, in a manner so fearless and unshrinking; exhibits its truculence, its bloodthirstiness in such true colours, and breathes out such strong, such soul engrossing detestation of this approach to cannibalism, that we should regret extremely the exclusion of it from our columns, in deference to the opinion of any man, or set of men, on earth.

KNOWING, as we do from experience, the extremely slender tenure on public patronage, which institutions for mere amusement and recreation retain, after the first charm of novelty has staled on the popular palate, we cannot but regret that any cause, however potent, should have divided the society of Calcutta on the subject of the "LIBRARIES" now occupying the minds of our neighbours of "the River" It is true that the subject of a "Public Library" was in agitation a day or so before that of the "Metcalfe" arose into discussion; yet we cannot help regarding the fastidiousness, which prevented the junction of the two plans, as having sown the seeds of dilapidation and decay in both the admirable establishments to be formed there. Hitherto Calcutta has possessed no public Library; her citizens now insist on having two. We would fain hope

they will not illustrate the fable of "The Dog and the Shadow," and by aiming at a second, lose both. All parties, we presume, will admit, that where steady public support had not been ascertained by experience, it would at least have been more consonant with the prudence that guides men in ordinary affairs, first to try the experiment with *one*; or at least to have blended the plans for the present, in such a manner, as to admit of final coalition, or eventual seperation, as circumstances might render advisable. This could have been done, without any compromise on the part of those who approved not of the object of the "Metcalfe Tribute," if the base of the plan had been extended, and men were more ready than they are usually found to be, to forego private opinions for public considerations. "The Metcalfe Public Library, instituted by the united exertions, of those who are grateful for the liberation of the Press by Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe; and of those who, without joining in such a tribute, but anxious to secure the institution of a library, have co-operated in establishing one, upon a basis that seemed to insure its permanancy, rather than divide the public support." This designation of the object and views of the founders might be amplified so as to meet the scruples of the most fastidious, for we do not apprehend that the "Metcalfe" building is to be converted into a school of politics, and therefore cannot conceive any sound and rational objection to the junction we would recommend. It is not even yet too late, and we would suggest to the influential portion of the subscribers, that unless they wish to see a comparatively empty building, for there appears little or no probability of its being filled, standing as a misnomer in their city of palaces, a burlesque on the public outcry for free discussion, they dispose themselves to make and receive, in a spirit of conciliation, such overtures as will tend to place the institution on a lasting foundation. We have not time to pursue the subject, nor indeed to revise these loose thoughts, and will therefore only observe the circumstance that, Mr. Stocquelar, who revived the subject of the public library at Calcutta, and is appointed its Honorary Secretary, is the gentleman who 5 years ago adopted, the idea of the Bombay General Library from Mr. F. Hutchinson of the Secretary's Office, and co-operated with him in attracting attention to the subject. Of this latter establishment we may speak hereafter. How much humbler its auspices than those of the kindred one in the metropolis, sanctioned by the highest names in India!

WE have continued our extracts from the Bengal papers, on the subject of Mr. Dealtry's preferment to the Archdeaconry of Calcutta; because the measure has excited very general attention in that quarter, and we think, our readers generally, will feel interested in the discussion, which is conducted with much spirit.

THOUGH we must decline inserting the letter signed "ESPLANADE EXCLUSIVES," we do not feel justified in passing over the subject of it unnoticed. We know not nor has our correspondent thrown any light on the principle, on which the privilege of having bungalows along the beach was first conceded, and by which it is now regulated; but should be happy to receive information on the subject, from any of our numerous contributors. The question is one of public concernment, and had our correspondent assailed the existing practice of exclusion, on the broad grounds of public rights, avoiding the personality into which he has fallen by particularising Lieutenant———, and inquiring "on what *imaginable* qualifications he has been admitted among the *elect*," we might have given place to his communication, and think it would have been productive of good. There is one circumstance however which we cannot avoid alluding to, while on this subject; it is one which will perhaps strike the public, if not awaken the consciousness of the favoured. It is the fact, which has often been before the public, that the Officer or Officers in charge of the esplanade, have, in spite of the odiousness of the duty, manifested a certainly laudable anxiety to preserve, clear from tents and buildings, a sufficient space, within the line of Bungalows, for the accommodation of sick officers from the outstations. But it would appear, from the remonstrances which have sometimes found their way into the Newspapers, against the occupation of this ground by "interlopers," that it has not been an easy task to prevent the locating of persons not entitled to the privilege. The difficulty may have arisen in a great measure, from the anomaly existing between this rule of exclusion against the dwellers in tents, and the permission granted, as matter of course, to those who build bungalows. This would very naturally suggest itself to an officer receiving an application from one of the former class; or should it not, we can easily conceive such an applicant hinting, that the gentlemen in the bungalows, were, or should be affected by the same rule: that Colonel A. Mr. B. Major C. and Lieutenant D. are all fixtures at the presidency, enjoy average health, and —"draw house rent," such an observation would give an air of ungraciousness to refusal, which most men would wish to avoid; and, hence perhaps many persons who are not entitled "by rule" to tent ground, have, by sufferance, enjoyed the luxury of cool breezes in the glowing months of spring, when all nature pants and human vigour languishes, and faints, exhausted by the enervating influence of this burning clime, even without the aid of toil or manual labour. This enjoyment, we presume, none would regret to see extended, as far as compatible with public convenience; and we may, unless some persons more interested than ourselves, and more qualified for the task, take up the subject, submit a suggestion by which it might be secured, without depriving any of a just and sufficient share in the distribution.

The Courier.

London, June 2nd.—The House of Peers continues to occupy itself with the disorders which, according to some accounts, have signalized the public entry of the new Viceroy of Ireland into Dublin.

In the House of Commons Lord Morpeth announced his attention to bring forward a motion on the tithes of Ireland on the 15th of June.

Mr. Cayley brought forward a proposition to make silver a legal tender. This was rejected by a majority of 216 to 126.

Mr. Moore O'Ferral has been re-elected at Kildare without opposition.

An attempt to reorganise the Political association of Birmingham has totally failed.

Sir Howard Douglas has arrived at Corfu and entered upon his functions as Lord High Commissioner.

The Earl of Gosford is to take the place of Lord Amherst as Commissioner to Canada. Major General Sir John Dalrymple is dead.

It is impossible to describe the confusion and despair occasioned on the exchange by the liquidation of the Spanish funds. A crowd of respectable men find themselves completely ruined. In a few days the fall in these funds has been from 76 to 41.

Sir Francis Burdett has stated in the *Standard* that it was without his participation and without his knowledge that his name was placed upon the list of members of the Central committee of reform.

Sir Charles Gray, it is said, is to accompany Lord Gosford to Canada as one of the new commissioners.

London, June 5th.—On the evening of the 2d June, Lord John Russel opposed the motion of Mr. Grote on the subject of the ballot on the ground that it would be a dangerous innovation. The motion was rejected by 417 to 244. Mr. Poulter's Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath was rejected on the same evening by 94 to 43.

On the 4th, Lord Palmerston and M. Perrin, the Solicitor General for Ireland, took their seats in the House. The former has been returned for Tiverton.

On the 5th the election of Mr. Fergus O'Connor for Cork was declared void. Lord John Russell afterwards presented his bill for the reform of municipal corporations. The particulars are not mentioned.

Lord Hill, the commander in chief, has issued an order prohibiting the Military in garrison from wearing side arms except, upon service.

The names of the individuals who suspended payment in consequence of the late crisis on the exchange were published on the 8th June. The names of several large merchants are to be found among them.

June 12th—The Parliamentary discussion afford but little interest. Both Houses were adjourned on the 5th, in consequence of the holydays. Last evening Sir Samuel Whalley brought forward a resolution for the abolition of the window tax which was rejected by a majority of 214 to 40. On the same occasion Mr. Perrin stated that he hoped to be able during the following week to bring in the report of the commissioners on Irish Corporations. The Lord Advocate of Scotland has proposed a bill for the amendment of the Scotch Reform Bill.

A new commission has been named to examine into the state of the English Church. The new members are Lords Melbourne, Lansdowne, John Russel, Sir C. Pepys, Mr. Spring Rice, the Arch Bishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Lincoln and Gloucester, Lord Harrowby, Sir Henry Hobhouse and Sir Herbert Jenner.—The Committee to examine into the election for Youghall have declared Mr. John O'Connell legally elected for that place.

The Gazette of the 9th announces the elevation of the Earl of Gosford to the Peerage by the title of Baron Worthington, and his appointment as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the British possessions in North America.

A very large forgery of provincial Bank bills has been discoved in the city.—The guilty are not yet arrested. They appear to have imitated with great skill the stamp and signatures of the real Bank Bills.—A considerable quantity of the forged paper was made payable at 21 day.—It had been sent regularly endorsed to Paris, and was offered to some of the principal Bankers, and taken by them without hesitation.—It is believed by this means that frauds to the extent of upwards of £10,000. have been committed upon the principal houses of Paris.—*Sept. 22.*

Calcutta.

THE ARCHDEACONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Among the solid and primary advantages of the press may be justly reckoned the light which is here and there scattered by conflicting parties on subjects under discussion, and the exposures which sophistical scribblers are apt to make in their over zealous attempts to bolster up a weak or an unjust cause. To war they *will go*, though it be but to expose their naked fronts to the severities or mercy of the enemy. Of this we have a most striking and apposite instance in the efforts now at work to establish the Bishop's wisdom and discrimination in his choice of an Archdeacon, and in the denouement which the satellites of his Lordship make of the reasons and motives, which have led to this selection.

Another material benefit of the press is the door of access which it throws open into the bureaus of powers and authorities, and the medium it affords of offering such suggestions as dignified ears would not brook to listen to from the lips of a subordinate; without, at least, regarding him as a presumptuous intruder, and disposer of authorities. And, therefore, when we hear the enemies of the press stigmatize it as an unqualified source, not to say, sentina of evil, and decry it as an unworthy channel, through which to seek for the redress of wrong we pause, and feel disposed to ask, what legitimate instrument can be employed to "teach our senators wisdom?" Respectful remonstrance? Appeals? Memorials? As well go prate each to the sea and bid her restless waves be still. To wield the weapons of reason and argument in combatting the unwise measures of our rulers, or even whisper in the ear of power any hint of its own injudiciousness, or any restraint in its exercise, is to invoke upon a mans own head a thunderstorm of wrath, which shall shiver him to atoms. We hail, therefore, this dawn of better times—this blessing of a wisely conducted press; and rejoice, that a harbinger is gone forth to announciate the lesson, that not even rulers can overstep the bounds of right and justice and propriety, without awakening as with a fairy touch, public remonstrance, public displeasure, and the dissatisfaction, if not the reprobation of mankind.

After this exordium we proceed to canvass the late appointment to the Archdeaconry. The advocates of his Lordship's choice say, and riterate their laudamen, and applaud the discrimination and justice of the selection; and had they stifled their burning anxiety to compel the rest of the giddy world to think as they do, by their luminous lucubrations for establishing the paramount claims of the individual selected, we should, probably, never have been tempted to gainsay their opinions. But like vain babblers, they must indite about the matter; and out comes the unsoundness, the hollowness of their cause.

The question, happily for our limits, is *duly* circumscribed by confining all pretensions to such dignity, to the two Seniors and the Archdeacon elect; the intermediate portion of the Chaplains' list being regarded (poor fellows!) as so much waste paper—mere clerica. *hoi polloi.* (*procul este profani*!) not admissible on the arena, and unworthy of notice. And we deny not the argument *a fortiori*, as far as the point of seniority goes, that if the two Seniors have no just reason to complain of the infringement of that rule, the contemned residue may bow their acquiescence. But are they all disqualified by an "unaccountable spirit of insubordination?" Are all their dispositions so deplorably *mild* as to be unmeet for "the stern duties" of such a dignitary? Moreover, it may be asked, by what enactment has the rule of seniority been cancelled, and from what date has it ceased to be in operation? In the Civil, in the Military, and the Medical Services, seniority, when not disqualified by imbecility or other incompetency, puts in a forcible and just appeal, and, (let the community of Calcutta testify) is but very rarely, and that too in cases of overwhelming interest or real disqualifications, wantonly set aside and trampled on. Under whose auspices, in what *anno mirabili*, was it ever seen, that a writer was hoisted into a Sudder Board, a Subaltern made Adjutant-General, or an Assistant Surgeon a member of the Medical Board? And what in the other branches of the service is so ridiculous as to excite laughter, is that to be upheld and applauded in the service ecclesiastical? We trow not. Either reform, then, or remodel all the services alike, or else let them severally and equally share in an equitable administration of their present regulations.

But perhaps the reformation is herewith (this schedule A) to be begun and its commencement dated from the new clerical era of *sternness*; and this supposition is corroborated, by what we read in the same announcement of a "new system of Ecclesiastical Government, established in this diocese by Bishop Wilson, to the *stern* duties of which the new Archdeacon is to give effect." With the particulars of his system, we of the laity, we believe, have not yet been favoured; the initiated alone enjoy so precious a privilege. We only hope, that it is not an imaginary creation put forth for the purpose of showing "of what great consequence it is to his Lordship that he should be able to place the most implicit reliance upon those he may entrust with the direction of affairs during his absence."

Many persons, we understand, question the Bishop's prerogative to appoint whom he will For ourselves we forego this objection. We only contend that the Episcopal prerogative, not less than the royal, is fenced and circumscribed; and that his Lordship both can do wrong (which the King cannot) and cannot, without public censure, repudiate the just claims of suitable candidates, and violate the regulations of the service.

It is urged, likewise, that his Lordship is bound by Act of Parliament to nominate the senior to the appointment. We rather apprehend not, though we think, either way the discussion of the legality of the measure cannot terminate until the law itself be known. And we have reason to conclude, that his Lordship's new letters patent since he became by the late charter, a metropolitan Bishop, have not yet arrived. Therefore, whatever measures his Lordship may be pleased to adopt by anticipation, may hereafter, for aught yet known to the contrary, have to be undone. Acts of Parliament in such matters give but the rough outline; the letters patent specify the details; and it would be an untoward task indeed, for his Lordship to have to learn the limits of his authority after having materially exceeded them. However, our presumption is guarded on this point. Be the issue what it may, we think, that virtually and in spirit, the appointment is appropriated to the senior. For we cannot forget, that in Mr. Grant's correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Court of Directors, he distinctly specifies, as a matter of judicious arrangement, that the office of Archdeacon should devolve on the senior Chaplain. Notwithstanding therefore, the omission of this specific enactment in the Act of Parliament (where we do not look for it) or even in his Lordship's letters patent (if it prove to be so omitted) it may with good reason be urged as the spirit of that arrangement which was contemplated by the home authorities, and ought not, without solid and sufficient causes, to be needlessly set aside.

Needlessly did we say? Aye, there comes the pith and brunt of the contention; for the advocates of the new system of *sternness* urge, that there was an unavoidable necessity for his Lordship to fall back upon the rear of his clerical forces, by asserting that the senior Chaplain is disqualified by his unaccountable spirit of insubordination, the junior by his mildness of disposition, and the rest, of course by one or other, or both.

It were well if so serious, not to say libellous a charge as that of "unaccountable insubordination," had been accompanied and substantiated by proofs. In the total absence of these, we are left to instance one or two occasions, on which this insubordinate spirit has been manifested; and though we neither excuse nor extenuate insubordination in any shape, and are ready to concede that the senior Chaplain is not of the most bending temperament, yet a charge of insubordination is another thing; and we must be convinced, before we condemn, that his unwillingness to meet his Lordship's wishes, was not called forth by an illegitimate exercise of authority. His Lordship, to mention one instance, required the Cathedral Chaplains to abdicate and throw open their pulpit and services to his own Chaplain and son in-law whenever he might wish it. Against this the senior remonstrated; and we hesitate not to affirm, that in so doing, if done respectfully, (as we are assured it was) he was but properly reminding his Lordship of over-stepping his Episcopal authority. Not even His Grace of Canterbury himself, primate though he be, would thus interfere with the humblest curate in the British Dominions.

On another occasion, a most respectful remonstrance was made by the two Seniors, against the measure which his Lordship lately introduced and carried, for parcelling out and dividing the emoluments, which have been reserved ("*meritorum præmia*") to the two Senior Presidency Chaplains, ever since the establishment of the English Church in India. Now this too may probably, by a rhetorical twist, be interpreted as insubordination. Then is to obey to be a slave. Do away with all the higher grades of emolument, of the Civil, Military, and Medical Services, and try whether the very avennues of Government would not be choked with addresses, and every public servant in the country join with one heart and one voice in pouring out their complaints. But would this be insubordination? We presume not. We would have wished his Lordship had reflected, that it, for the sake of removing (imaginary?) inconveniences, it seemed expedient to effect the arrangement in question, it was just and right likewise, previously to provide some compensation for the diminution of established emoluments; provide, we say, if impossible from any other source, then out of his Lordship's own allowances, rather than pare away the only two remnants of any value annexed to the Ecclesiastical Department. There is now a Chaplain, we are assured, throughout the country save and except those at the Mission Church, who does not think himself injured by this uncalled for measure; and considers the only prospect the service held out to him of temporal benefit, cut off and blasted. The Mission Church Chaplains, of course, participate not in this grievance; they only share the spoil; and now, a Chaplain of the Old Church though he arrive but to-morrow, (as the present ones did but yesterday) will immediately on the departure of the present incumbents at the Cathedral, be in the receipt of probably larger emoluments than the senior in the service. Do we hear the rest of the Chaplains admonished, as ministers of the sanctuary, "not to seek their own?" We retort in their behalf, the selfsame admonition, and add thereto, "but every man another's wealth;" and we think it would have become the characters of those, who supported and urged this measure, to have exerted their utmost influence in dissuading, instead of moving his Lordship to effect it. We know, however, in this particular matter, we are stemming a strong current. The measure is popular. It is, moreover, a weakening, however slight, of the churches' secular sinews, and therefore, right and justice must succumb. We only deplore, that the avowed father of his clergy should have been so misguided as to bring it to pass, because by no interpretation can it be construed as an instance of paternal solicitude for their welfare.

Another instance of the senior's insubordination, connected with the late order for the reconstruction of the Select Vestry, we can only barely allude to; but we apprehend, that as laymen are mixed up with this measure, his Lordship will have to undergo the pain of experiencing, what actual insubordination is.

These, and it may be one or two others of the like sort, are the instances of alleged insubordination which disqualify the Senior Chaplain for the Archdeaconry. Before quitting this topic, we cannot forbear to counsel his Lordship to be as cautious, as reluctant as determined, not to construe every apparent symptom of discontent among his clergy into the crime of insubordination, as his advocates are zealous to establish, to fasten, if not to aggravate such construction. There was a time at Rome, and that a *stern* time too, when one of her best historians placed on record "*amisimus rerum vocabula*," and if the public voice join in denominating respectful remonstrance insubordination, may a similar verdict be recorded on the present Indian generation.

But of the Junior Presidency Chaplain, the very head and front of his offending is *mildness* and meekness of disposition. Forgive us for re-quoting from the *Hurkaru*,

> "Away to Heaven, respective lenity
> And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now!"

The church is, indeed, become militant, when in the eyes of a Christian Bishop, sternness is represented as being the highest recommendation for an Archdeaconry. We forbear diluting this powerful argument put forth by the (clerical?) inditers of the paragraph in the *Englishman*, and only mourn that his Lordship does not divest himself of such advocates and denounce such an intolerable attempt *more sophistric* to make the worse appear the better cause. As for the jesuitical quibble of the second version and the amended edition of the said illustrious paragraph, we despise it too much to do more than notice it. There is a "power most chiefly declared," not in shewing *sternness*, but "mercy and pity"—a power, too, not mortal but omnipotent. In earnestness we purpose information, and entreat all who have heard, or read thereof with their lips to make it the pattern of their lives.

We have thus discussed the more prominent points of this objectionable proceeding, as they are exhibited to our notice by the advocates of his Lordship's choice. The entire and several bearings of the subject, and all the merits of the appointment exceed the limits of a newspaper. We can only implore his lordship, if he be determined to abide by his choice, not to suffer any one unjustly to depreciate the characters of all those who have been superseded; but boldly to maintain his own view of his own prerogative, his "*sic vole*," and "*sic jubeo*" ("*le roi le veut*"), though it be at the expense of all right and justice in violation of the established rules of the service, and in defiance of all impartiality and judgment.

Alas! there will be halos round the brightest luminaries. And when, after hearing as we have so often done, the splendid outpourings, which the highly gifted Bishop deals, like an Apostle, from his stores of biblical knowledge ("*O! si sic omnia!*") we follow him into the business of life, we are so perplexed and bewildered as to feel disposed to discredit our senses in identifying the individual. What eye, indued with prophetic vision, could have foreseen in the evangelical Daniel Wilson, the future "Lord over God's heritage," not bearing the crosier, but swaying a stern sceptre over the very pastors he was sent to oversee? Harsh language this, and we grieve to use it. But if the arbitrary exercise of power to the disregard and prejudice and injury of those who band beneath it; if the rejection of all remonstrance, however respectful, however humble, and the regarding such remonstrance as unaccountable insubordination; if the sacrifice of justice and equity and acknowledged qualifications on the altar of favouritism and partiality, bespeak not and constitute not arbitrary rule, we can only regret, that we cannot give understanding as well as arguments to those who can think otherwise. We are indeed desirous of imputing this unhappy appointment to mistaken views, because our sincere inclination is both to admire, and venerate his Lordship, though we greatly fear the mitre's load has cramped or crushed his kindlier judgment quite. And when we read about the "*store of knowledge*," which is ascribed to the new Archdeacon, comprehending in its unfathomable recesses the "*omne scibile*" (as the schoolmen have it, and the Archdeacon, perchance, will construe) of human science, we fear his Lordship has been taken in—has, by some unlucky perversion been led to admire the "*ex fatuore fumem*" instead of the "*ex fumo dare lucem*," and so been cheated of his better judgment. But whatever be the moving cause, we adjure his Lordship to weigh the consequences of this injudicious appointment. The goodly Heber once forgot himself, when he superseded Mr. Corrie, and placed a favourite junior over his hoary head but the same Heber, like a child of light, retrieved the manifest error as soon as he discerned it, cancelled the appointment, and at once sacrificed his private feelings and partiality to the palpable dictates of rectitude. "Go, and do thou likewise," do we earnestly, though with all deference, exclaim to Bishop Wilson, and entreat him, if he seeks to earn the *holy* praise of Christendom, to wipe out this blot and annihilate it forever. We beg his Lordship to catholicize his feelings, to stretch his fostering eye beyond the pale and precincts of the Mission Church, and to expand his regards largely and commensurately with that vast inheritance which is prophetically assigned to our common Lord and Master. And if his Lordship will thus seek to secure to himself the esteem, the veneration, the affections, and the love of his inferior Clergy, instead of the bare compliance of slavish fear, he may hope to see the infant Church of India spread, like her rivers, and spiritually fertilize the land. Whereas if a conviction, (nay, living, lasting monuments) of his Lordship's injustice and favouritism spread its withering influence among the working clergy, and so far these things are permitted to be matters of human operation, paralyze their efforts, he will have hereafter to mourn having laid a stumbling stone in Zion, and made the onward wheels of our Redeemer's chariot *tarry*. And we are sure, that if a many year's acquaintance with India; if a knowledge of its spiritual wants; if extensive local intelligence; if a long intercourse with the European soldiery; if skilfulness in Church discipline; if unambitious, unassuming, dudictatorial, and conciliation manners be positive virtues and qualifications, highly essential and of paramount importance in an Archdeacon, as their opposites are negative and objectionable, we entreat his Lordship to think on these things—to remove the veil which obscures his unbiassed judgment, and so exercise his Episcopal prerogative, as to let all men see, that the great Champion of Christianity is more desirous of doing right than ashamed of acknowledging that he has done wrong. H.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has this day collated and instituted the Reverend Thomas Dealtry, L. L.B., one of the Chaplains of the Company, resident in India Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, resigned by Reverend Daniel Corrie: and has also by his letters under the Seal, appointed the said Thomas Dealtry, Commissary of the Bishop, during the absence of His Lordship from Calcutta, Dated at Calcutta, this 31st day of August, 1835.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 3.

The pressure of a variety of other local topics yesterday, of more immediate importance, compelled us to defer a few remarks on a subject discussed in the *Medical Journal* for the present month, which is of considerable interest to the public and the profession: We allude to the question of reporting the proceedings of the Medical and Physical Society. Dr. Corbyn who now conducts the *Medical Journal* with great spirit, with a characteristic love of publicity advocates the admission of a qualified Reporter to take notes of the Society's proceedings, for the purpose of reporting them in that periodical; but in as much as these reports would greatly add to the interest and value of the work, he may not be considered perhaps a perfectly disinterested advocate of the measure. Dr. D. Stewart however, whose letter we republish from the *Medical Journal*, is not liable to any such objection and he makes a very eloquent appeal against closing the doors of a learned society against a duly qualified reporter—and affirms on the evidence of various letters in his possession that there is a general desire among non-resident members of the society to have reports of what is said at the Meetings. The objection we have heard to the publication of the proceedings we confess does not appear to us very forcible. It is said that the members of the Faculty who attend these Meetings state their views of the merits of the various papers read with the same freedom that they would in a private drawing room, and that the presence of a qualified reporter would impose a restraint upon that interchange of opinion among them which now takes place and is so useful to the profession. The effect of the presence of a reporter would very probably [illegible] and to restrain in some degree the jests and flashes of wit which now sets the table in a roar perhaps at the expense of absent individuals—but we doubt whether that evil would not be more than compensated by the advantage to be derived from the publication of the opinions of the most eminent of the faculty on the various communications addressed to them. How gratifying and how beneficial would it be to the young practitioner at a distance to find that some of the distinguished members of the Faculty here have concurred in his views and justified his practice—how useful to him to learn that he is thought in error and to have the true course pointed out to him. The plan at present adopted really appears to us to answer very little purpose. It may gratify the vanity of a medical man to find by the Secretary's abstract that his paper has been read; but that can neither encourage him to persevere in his treatment of any particular kind of case—nor instruct him to abandon it. It is urged that the society is private, then let it be declared so, and let all publicity whatever cease, but while part of the proceedings are published and no law that we know of, is imposed upon the Members not to publish, it is surely better that full and perfect reports should be submitted to the public, than that the society should be left as they are at the mercy of imperfect and garbled accounts of their sayings and doings. After all, we doubt whether there would be any necessity for that restraint on the discussions of the meetings which it is alleged that the fear of "pernicious publicity" would impose. It is no very likely that any but a Medical journal would in the first instance, if at all, report the proceedings at full—and surely the Members may always trust the discretion of an Editor of a Medical journal, not to publish all their little jokes—the mere bye play or asides of the discussion, innocently uttered without intention of giving offence, but which might when gravely recorded be otherwise viewed by the parties to whom they applied. To sum up, it appears to us, that if the proceedings of the Society are unreportable, they must be of as little value as the mere chit chat of the drawing room—if they are as we apprehend of a very different character—the non-publication of them is a loss to the profession and the public, without any advantage to the Society.—*Ibid.*

THE ARCHDEACONSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—If I don't mistake, when the Revd. Mr. Bateman was appointed not long ago, officiating Archdeacon, the *Englishman* paper, was first to repudiate the injustice of the appointment.

I recollect perfectly well reading in that paper a letter which stated that the Revd. Mr. Bateman had a double claim on the Bishop for a share of the loaves and fishes, because he happened to be a nephew and son-in-law conjointly of his Lordship's, and under those circumstances many were silent.

The case is now different, and I trust that the public feeling which at present exists against the contemplated appointment, will be the means of averting the discord that must otherwise exist not only amongst the clergy, but the entire community of Calcutta, should he who has preached the word of God to us for so many years, be now in his old days superseded—I mean the Revd. Mr. Robertson.

I am an old resident of Calcutta,—I have seen within my own time many Bishops, but never had occasion to notice one, save the present. Let his Lordship consider again, and take warning in time from

A GHOST.

Park Street, Calcutta, 2d Sept. 1835.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 2

We insert to day the report of the meeting at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of deciding on the means of establishing a public library, with which we have been favoured by the Editor of the *Englishman*; but we are so pressed for time and space to day that we must abstain from further remarks on the subject at present. We trust the Committee will set vigorously to work with a view to the accomplishment of the object of the Meeting,—*Ibid.*

Advices from Bencoolen to the end of June, give a very gloomy account of that settlement, even as to its security. It has been found expedient to send out a detachment of 100 men to Maosse, to erect a mud Fort under the direction of the Resident and Commandant, a small detachment having just previously been cut of and destroyed,—cash to the amount of 1,000 rupees, and all their effects falling into the hands of the assailants, who were represented as a very numerous body.

The policy and the unconciliatory system of the Dutch, will probably lead to their expulsion from Sumatra at no remote time, and but that the result must be attended with great intermediate sacrifice of blood and treasure there would be little cause to regret it on account of either party, for except the settlement of Padang, all else is a constant and deed less,—*Ibid.*

INDUCTION OF THE REV. T. DEALTRY.

The ceremony of the Induction of the Reverend T. Dealtry as Archdeacon of Calcutta, to which Office he has been collated and instituted by the Lord Bishop, on the resignation of the Reverend D. Corrie, took place this morning at the Cathedral, in the presence of the congregation and most of the Clergy in Calcutta. Divine Service was performed by the Reverend H. Fisher,—*Ibid.*

The Public Library is more fortunate than the Metcalfe Library in one particular, that the proceedings of the meeting for its establishment are not recorded in a more abstract and defective report, but with the best skill of the *Englishman's* reporter, who in omitting part of the discussions towards the end of the proceedings, has used the pruning knife so judiciously as to cut out nothing essential. A copy of this Report will be found in our columns.

We certainly thing with Mr. Longueville Clarke, that the admitting of transferable proprietory interests for a sum not exceeding four annual contributions of first class subscribers, will be a fatal mistake. On what ground is the propriety interest valued at, only 300 rupees? On the assumption, that first class subscribers will not on an average be so for more than four years. But many second and third class subscribers, being permanent residents, will probably continue to subscribe until they shall have paid much more than 300 rupees, and yet, though during all the time they will not have enjoyed nearly equal privileges with first class subscribers and proprietors, they will have no property whatever in the Library at the end of the term. Suppose that subscribers of the first class were on the average to reside only one year in Calcutta, would that make one year's purchase, a fit valuation for a propriatory interest? Would that a justification for giving them the property of all (the great mass eventually) who pay their contributions in a different form, though in the end many times exceeding their own? If there are to be proprietors, make all proprietors in the ratio of their contributions; but why have proprietors at all? It was said by Mr. Turton, that the Bombay Theatre [illegible] the example. No proprietory interest would have saved the Bombay Theatre from the foreclosing of a mortgage and the sale of the property. It was the debt, the debt of 30,000 Rupees, that ruined the Bombay Theatre. In other words, it was ruined either by improvidence, or by want of adequate support from the public, both which circumstances were just as likely to take place with as without Proprietors. Why do not individuals at Bombay subscribe for a new house, as they have done here, to buy and repair an old one? The answer is, that the Drama does not excite sufficient interest there.—Then again, the allusion to the Ochterlony Monument! Are *Proprietors* the only class of persons who could finish and preserve it? might not *Trustees* do both, if the public will contribute a fund in the first instance? A proprietory interest has not saved the Library at Macao, but has placed it in jeopardy. By recent accounts, the resident Members, being by its constitution vested with the whole property, have resolved to break it up"—We shall have more to say on this subject to-morrow,—*Calcutta Courier, Sept.* 2.

MR. BLAKES' MURDER.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—I have just learnt, with grief and dismay, that Major Alves has totally acquitted the Jeypore Government, and resolved to be satisfied with the death of those wretched creatures whose premature destruction by their employers forms one of the worst features of this ugly case! This is a sequel lamentably consistent with the correspondence renewed with Byree Saul, *immediately* after Blake's murder; and which, when at first heard of, I presume could only be a ruse for the sake of protection pending the arrival of troops. It is added, that Major Alves, hand and glove with the minister, is devoting all his time to conciliate the *sans-culottes* of Jeypore! and that the Governor-General's agent has ratified, by his sanction, the minister's proferred reward of *one hundred rupees* for the discovery of the mob's ring-leader on the occasion. The Rajpoots of the adjacency are stated to be growing daily more insolent: and some of the petty thakoors are said to have already fortified their strong-holds, and to have sent out parties into *our* districts to plunder and burn them. I am not surprised at these things; nor shall be, at the occurrence of much graver evils. The report of the Governor-General's Agent is in circulation in the western provinces; and every person who reads it, express astonishment and dismay.

Heaven grant that the Supreme Government may refuse to sanction Major Alves' prodeedings: for India swarms with wretches whose squalid condition and peculiar religious tenets make them ever ready to meet death with alacrity, at the bidding of lucre, power and prejudice, combined. Nor amongst the highest classes of the native community, especially in foreign states, is there a single efficient motive to forbearance from the use of such instruments of disappointment and revenge, but the conviction of our penetration and firmness!

Malcolm, long ago, bade us beware of the season when the glitter of our arms should have faded from the short-sighted mental vision of the people. *The season has come*; and unless, when occasions like Fraser's murder and the Jeypore affair call for *Napoleon* decision, we act with the sternest vigour and promptitude, we shall, I believe, ere long, induce such a manifestation of that factitious precipitancy with which the natives of India rush from lifeless indifference to blind fury, as will compel us to an *exterminatory war of self defence*, and render our task of *governing the most odious* and useless conceivable!

I am, sir, your's, faithfully,

A. B. C.

Ibid.]

THE ARCHDEACONSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I have just learnt, and it affords me no little satisfaction to communicate, that the Lord Bishop never contemplated the supercession of the Senior and Junior Presidency Chaplains by the nomination of the Revd. Mr. Dealtry to the Archdeaconship, but that the appointment was reluctantly forced upon His Lordship by the expressed disinclination of the Reverends Robertson and Fisher to officiate in that capacity. The reason of the rejection of the Bishop's offer, I am given to understand, arose from a consideration of the relative emoluments attached to the respective situations, those of the Chaplains greatly exceeding the stipulated salary of the Archdeacon. Now if my information be correct, which I have no reason to doubt, I must acknowledge that the imputation of injustice which a proper construction of my letter would fix upon the Bishop, was premature, and am glad of the opportunity which I hope you will allow me, of removing any unfavorable impression which my letter may have made upon the mind of the Revd. Dealtry, whose qualifications for the office I never doubted, and whose character I most sincerely respect.

Your's obediently,

REFLECTION.

August 31, 1835.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND THE ARCHDEACONSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Your brother Editor has discovered sundry wonderful qualifications in a junior chaplain which have very justly, as he thinks, secured him the preference of his master.

His evangelical character—his energy—his store of knowledge—his amazing industry in his sacred calling, are qualities which incalculably outweigh all pretensions founded on seniority, when these latter are qualified in one instance by the existence of an unaccountable spirit of insubordination, and in the other by the possession of a mildness of disposition incompatible with the stern duties which fall to the dignitaries of the Church. That the Reverend Gentleman has vast natural energy and great industry no one can deny; but has he not also intemperate zeal, a dogmatical spirit, and rude manners, among his other qualifications, to give effect to the system of ecclesiastical Government established in the Diocese by Bishop Wilson? The Editor for one coincides in the propriety of the appointment, not simply I suppose on the ground of the extraordinary qualifications enumerated, but because "the* character, rank and talents of the senior Chaplain, which clearly and indisputably would have entitled him to the Archdeaconry," are qualified by an unaccountable spirit of insubordination.

The Clergy will doubtless be grateful to the worthy Editor for taking the field, and will hear with unmixed pleasure that they have got a stern master to rule over them! according to a very old story the Briar, in plain English, is invited to become King over all the Trees of the Forest. If he would have been so obliging as to state in what his resistance to authority has been shown, he would have enlightened has readers, and they would have had the chance of knowing as well as himself whether the [illegible] resistance to gross injustice as insubordination. He the advocate of independence and liberty will not surely cry down a clergyman because he entertains some notions of personal right, as well as himself and thinks them worth contending for. The senior chaplain has endeavoured, vainly endeavoured to arrest the march of episcopacy in India to absolute dominion—he has endeavoured to maintain his own rights and those of his successors against new men and crooked measures, but as *sice volo* in one quarter was responded to in another by *sic jubeo*, further opposition would indeed have evinced an unaccountable spirit of insubordination. The late Archdeacon had not however discovered this disqualifying root of bitterness, for his parting words were;" I have recommended you to Government as the person most fit to take charge of my duties, during the Bishop's absence, and the appointment took place accordingly without any solicitation either directly or indirectly from him; as therefore the Archdeacon was ignorant of any offence, we must suppose some recent disagreement as the cause of supercession, and it just now occurs to me that he is verily guilty. Yes Sir, he and his junior chaplain remonstrated against Old Peter being robbed to pay young Paul. They had the folly to fancy it unfair to take away the inheritance of grey-headed seniors and divide it among beardless boys. Here it appears they were wrong, and although their reasons would perchance have had some weight in mathematical Cambridge, Oxford would not see in them the gravity of a soap bubble or a feather. But wait a wee, says the patient Scot, "the rider is not so fast in his saddle that he may not be flung;" tidings out of the north may in a short time trouble more than one, and measures taken in haste may be repented of at leisure.

Your's, &c.

JUSTITIA.

Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 1.]

INDIGO REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The best clauses of Regulation 5 of 1830, have then been rescinded. What else would we expect from a patch work Government which has not a will of its own? What is proposed in lieu of it will never do; it may look very well on paper, but to give it effect it would require from 6 to 8 new Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in each indigo district; and the number of hours for kutcheries to be open and the Magistrates to be present should be laid down by law and not left to themselves. Will the Government ever do this or any thing like it? Never—the first would be too expensive and the second entrench too much on the leisure of their dignitaries.

The result must be therefore, if the proposed Regulation is passed, that planters will be entitled to petition for redress against ryuts who refuse to fulfil their engagement, but there will be none to enquire into their cases. As a kind of proof of what I asserted, I may mention that I know of one indigo planter in his district who petitioned the Magistrate for redress against certain Hackerie men, who had agreed with him for the transport of his indigo plant, having received advances for that purpose and signed bonds on stamp papers, and when their hakrees were called for refused to attend the Factory—which conduct of theirs caused a great loss to the planter himself and also to his ryuts who depended on the planter to cut and carry away their plant. The petitions were presented more than a month before the factories stopped working, but they have stopped now and the suits (summary ones) are not yet decided. In stating this I do not wish to attribute blame to any one; but if

* See Englishman, May 15, 1835.

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such suits remain so long undecided now; what must we expect when thousands of indigo suits are on the files, with the same number of Magistrates as Joint Magistrates and the same hours of business. As for civil suits nothing can be more nonsensical; it requires years to elapse before a decree can be obtained and when obtained, the recovery of the amount is next thing to impossible from the facility with which, in the present state of the laws, property may be concealed, or made away with by disposing of it to another; and a native can remain in a village at his own house and transacting his usual affairs for years together, without a possibility of his being arrested. This is mostly occasioned by our respect for their zenana laws for though a man may be seen entering a hut, no one can insist on seeing who he may be; and even if he is recognized on entering, still a denial of his being there is quite sufficient to insure his escape.

A POOR PLANTER.

Purneeah, August, 1835.

His excellency the Commander in Chief did not come up in the *Ganges* Steamer, but remained on board the *True Briton*, and landed this morning with all the honors due to his rank, walking from Chandpaul Ghaut to Government House, through a street formed by the troops of the Garrison. The General appeared to be in good health and spirits.

At ten o'clock a Council was held for the purpose of swearing in His Excellency,—*Calcutta Courier, September* 15.

The announcement of the Comet's appearance was rather premature. A second letter from Mr Curtin reports the object he saw to be a Nebula occupying exactly the position where, according to the published diagrams, the Comet should be searched for at this period,—*Ibid.*

The friends of the late Dr. Twining held a meeting yesterday morning in one of the rooms of the Town Hall. Although it was as pretty numerous one, there being nearly forty gentlemen present, we should considering its nature, have regarded it as a private meeting, but for the locality of it and the circumstance of its being called by public advertisement, and should therefore have obtained from any public notice of the proceedings. As it is, we may be permitted to state generally, in addition to what appears in the string of Resolutions published in our advertisement page, that some of the gentlemen were of opinion that the meeting should forthwith determine upon the *mode* in which they should testify their esteem for their lamented friend: it was urged, that so numerous an assemblage was not to be expected at any second or future meeting upon the same subject; and it was accordingly proposed, by way of amendment to the motion for leaving that point open to the consideration of a Committee, and for future determination when the amount of subscriptions should be devoted to the erection of a monument in the Cathedral, the form and expense of which might be determined hereafter. A great majority however preferred leaving the question open, and with respect to the proposition for a monument two objections were urged,—that many persons not present had put their names on the subscription list, with an understanding that part of the funds should be laid out in some token to be presented to Mrs. Twining,—and that a Meeting of the Medical Society was to be held to-morrow evening, at which it was intended to make a similar proposition for a substantial marble monument in the Cathedral Church,—which mode of commemorating the professional merits of the deceased, a Medical gentleman observed, would [illegible] of the two meetings. This explanation caused the proposition to be withdrawn and there seemed to be an unwillingness to entertain any other—which we attribute to a pretty general preference for a Monument should none be voted by the Medical Society.

The subscription list upon the table amounted to about 8600 rupees. As the meeting resolved to make the appropriation dependent upon the amount that would be realized, it is desirable that intending subscribers send in their names to Mr. Thomson (who has consented to act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee,) before the next meeting, which is fixed for the 26th instant. And we would further suggest, that all who can attend that meeting will do so, in order that the plan of appropriation may not be merely the plan of a Committee, but one that a great majority of the subscribers will fully and cordially approve.

A cast of Dr. Twining's face in plaster of Paris was in the room. Its exact resemblance was very striking: it had all the serenity, and the look of thought and shrewd observation, so conspicuous in the features of the original,—*Ibid.*

At a Meeting of the Friends and Patients of the late Dr. Twining, held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 4th September, 1835.

R. H. RATTRAY, Esq., in the Chair.

Proposed by Lieut.-Col. BEATSON, seconded by Mr. JAMES PRINSEP, and unanimously Resolved,—

That this Meeting feel deeply impressed with the loss, which they, in common with the public at large, have sustained in the death of the late W. TWINING, Esq., a loss which will ever be felt and deplored by those who had the advantage of his professional services, whose confidence, affection and esteem he never failed to secure.

Proposed by Mr. T. HOLROYD, seconded by Mr. R. S. THOMSON, and unanimously, Resolved—

That the subscription already opened be extended for the purpose of collecting a sufficient sum to be laid out in some manner, which shall best perpetuate his memory, and record the grateful estimation in which his eminent professional talents, his unwearied and zealous attention, his uniform amenity and kindness, were held by his numerous Patients and Friends.

Proposed by Mr. H. HOLROYD, seconded by Mr. C. R. PRINSEP, and Resolved—

That the following Gentlemen shall be appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions, and to consider the best mode of applying the funds which shall be received towards the object of the preceding Resolution, and to report the same to the Subscribers for their confirmation at some future meeting to be called by the Committee for that purpose, and that the determination of the majority of such future Meeting shall be binding on the Subscribers.

Proposed by Mr. T. HOLROYD, and Resolved that the following Gentlemen be the Committee—

Mr. R. H. Rattray.	Mr. T. E. M. Turton.
Mr. Chas. Prinsep.	Mr. R. S. Thomson.
Lt. Col. Beatson.	Mr. W. Thacker.
Mr. Jas. Prinsep.	Mr. T. Holroyd.

Proposed by Colonel BEATSON, seconded by Mr. T. HOLROYD, and Resolved—

That Mr. R. S. THOMPSON be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee, and to receive and realize the subscriptions to be paid into the Union Bank.

Resolved—That this Meeting do adjourn to this day 3 weeks (Friday the 25th instant.)

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

R. H. RATTRAY, *Chairman.*

Ibid.

Madras.

The Executive Committee of the Breakwater have published another report, which appeared in last Saturday's *Fort St. George Gazette*. We have copied it into our columns; and must say that it in no degree augments the little confidence we were before disposed to place in the issue of their labours. We need only refer to the concluding para. which, except our regret to see a great public work thus lightly considered we should find very amusing—'considering the great advantage of a steam vessel to tow the stone rafts, &c. the Committee have, *in consequence*, requested Government to apply to the Supreme Government for the loan of a spare one!' This is all very nice, and this request for a *steam vessel* in the same off hand way, in which exemption from postage in correspondence was formerly asked for, pre-eminently qualified to inspire public confidence. Perhaps, as the work "progresses towards completion," the Supreme Government may be able to find a few spare lacs to help us on—request for a promise of this we should consider well urged. The curious public wish to know, however, the difference between the time saved by the employment of the proposed steamer and the otherwise prolonged work—they have divers recollections connected with the expense of a certain *Forbes*, which made them prick up their ears, when they listen to the nonchalance with which an application for a steamer is made to assist objects, to be gained with an invested Fund of some 20 or 30,000 Rupees! If our Government have forwarded the application, they must in so doing have affixed an *expressed* seal of approval to the contemplated sufficiency of the 200 yards plan, which is more than has yet been vouchsafed to the Madras public. We must at least do justice to the modesty displayed in the manner of our Committee's requests—we have a *spare* Superintending Engineer, *spare* Sappers and Miners, with a *spare* Officer for them, *spare* Convicts, *spare* materials, and now we are to have a *spare* Steamer; the public service being most conveniently able to dispense with them all (except the latter which remains still to be settled) at the particular juncture of their demand.—*Madras Herald, Sept. 9.*

The *Carnatic Chronicle* has been given to understand that, the ex- Rajah of Coorg, after having accomplished the assassination of the greater part of the escort in charge of his Royal person, had effected his escape and sought refuge the lord knows where,—as the place of his retreat was unknown to the authorities.—We incline to think a better thing could not have happened to the Rajah than his being taken prisoner and provided with a safe and secure residence by the British authorities, and such we apprehend are his thoughts on the subject.—*Madras Courier, Sept. 11th.*

We believe it may be taken for granted that Sir Ralph Palmer, Kt. and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency goes home towards the end of this or beginning of the coming year and we think we may safely say, when the time shall arrive for his resigning his great & responsible charge and quitting the shores of India, few of his predecessors will have done so, accompanied by so large a portion of public esteem as will attend his Lordship.—*Ibid.*

Agra.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

[illegible] nary Societies, and Charitable Societies, of all sorts and descriptions, but like the Pharisees of old, we seek after the externals of religion alone—we study not the Doctrines of Christianity, in the mild and benevolent spirit in which they were preached, and being but a small share of practical charity to bear upon the every day actions of our lives. From reading the sentence of Courts Martial upon private Soldiers, one would suppose that they had been pronounced by a set of merciless savages, and not by a body of men, professing to act upon the principle of the mildest of all religions.

Officers, who would be scandalized at the bare idea of being brought devoid of religious principle, sentence a private to be lashed to a degree of savage cruelty, which proves that the spirit of Christianity does not influence their conduct towards their fellow men.

Should conscience twit a saintly Officer, that the infliction of corporal punishment to the brutal extreme to which it is sometimes inflicted, is inconsistent with the religious character, he will probably silence the still small voice with some sage remark "Oh! those Europeans are such perfect devils that you cannot do any thing with them, unless you baste them within an ace of their lives."

The disgraceful punishment of flogging has been abolished in the Sepoy Regiments, but I observe by two recent instances that this abominable practice flourishes to the full extent of its former cruelty, in the European portion of the Army. A private in the European Regiment was not long ago sentenced to (800) eight hundred lashes, and another in the Buffs to (500) five hundred. The sentence of the latter was remitted to (300) three hundred, but that of the former was approved and confirmed, and directed to be carried into execution.

Can it be said that Officers have one particle of manly feeling, one grain of sympathy for the sufferings of the common Soldier, when they coolly and deliberately sentence a *fellow man* to such inhuman torture?

Amongst the members who sentenced the private in the European Regiment, there was I doubt not, the usual proportion of saints, of men who sing psalms, patronize Missionaries, and affect to be perfectly horrified at the slightest deviation from propriety of conduct in their neighbours.

Is a hardened and unfeeling heart the fruit of their Bible reading and church going?

Does religion teach mercy and practical charity, and will one of those saints say that in sentencing a man to eight hundred lashes he does not abandon every principle of his religion?

With regard to the advocates of flogging, I only wish they could themselves feel the cruelty they so wantonly inflict.

An appeal to their moral and religious feelings is useless: they are savages in heart, and the sight of the brutal torture gives them satisfaction, but the application of the cat of nine tails to *their* bare backs would be another affair altogether, it would be a sure mode of awakening their dormant sympathies.

A few lashes well laid on would make them comprehend fully what Military flogging is. I desire no more pleasing task then to convince any staunch advocate for flogging of the inhumanity of the practice.

I would not attempt to convince his judgment—but would ask him to make bare his back. The sentence should be one hundred lashes. I would have strongly made whipcord cats with three knots in each lash, and would myself officiate as drummer.

If I did not make the staunch advocate bellow out like a mad bull of Basan and roar "Hold, enough," before the infliction of five and twenty lashes, I would engage to forfeit five hundred Rupees.

Flogging was unknown in the Army of Napoleon, and is the British soldier a greater brute than the French, that the English, who effect to lead the way in civilization should continue to adopt a system, from which the feelings, of Frenchmen are abhorrent? It must be a matter of regret that General Watson, who evidently entertains kindly feelings towards the European soldiery, should have approved and confirmed so inhuman a sentence as eight hundred lashes.

It would be an act of charity to sentence an offender to be shot, rather than to be deliberately tortured during the time it would take to inflict eight hundred lashes.

The disgrace of corporal punishment must weigh upon the European's heart, the thought of having *been tied up* must frequently drive the unfortunate sufferers to madness and suicide.

A return of men in each European Regiment, who have suffered severe corporal punishment and of the time they have lived after the infliction would I am convinced, prove that severe Military flogging is but a lingering method of inflicting death.

Do Officers expect that the men, who have been at the triangles, will exert themselves on the day of battle?

Will the feeling of patriotism nerve that soldier's arm, whose back has been scored in the presence of his comrades?

I consider solitary confinement a good substitute for flogging, but it is an awful punishment, and ought to be awarded in great moderation. In support of the opinion of its being an awful punishment, I quote some extracts from the Quarterly Review, No. 93 for March 1833, page 242.

The punishment of solitary confinement is a tremendous and critical weapon, which may, at some future day, probably be the basis of an effective system of punishment, In Glocester gaol however, where it has succeeded well for one month, the Magistrates and gaoler have been afraid of applying it for longer periods. Mr. Hoare, long a Magistrate for Middlesex, and the active Chairman of the prison discipline society, says I should be afraid of inflicting solitary confinement for a few weeks, the habits and temperament of the mind vary so much."

At the Penitentiary, strict solitary incarceration (in a light cell) is only ventured on for five days at the commencement of the imprisonment; and the prisoners say it is the most painful part of the five years.—The experiment has been made in America, in the state of Maine, at Auburn in New York, and in New Jersey, where the results are highly unfavourable. In the goal of Maine, eleven persons were in one year [illegible] exceeding six months.

Of these, two committed suicide in their cells; another sentenced to sixty two days, could scarcely endure fifty six days, and this only by the help of four removals, for several days at a time, into the hospital, for the recovery of his health. When last removed from the cell, he shivered like an aspen leaf, his pulse was very feeble, his articulation could scarcely be heard, at the distance of eight feet, and he could with difficulty stand alone. Another who was sentenced for six months, endured little more than two months, when he was necessarily removed to the hospital, where he remained three months, and was then pardoned on account of ill health."

If in more favourable climates solitary confinement for a short period be considered a punishment of such exceeding severity, what are we to think of courts martial, who sentence soldiers to eighteen months and two years solitary confinement, persons who have closely watched the effects which protracted solitary confinement produce, hesitate to inflict it for a few weeks, whereas Officers, who most probably never trouble their heads with a reflection on the subject, hesitate not to inflict it for months. General Watson deserves the highest praise for mitigating so frequently the sentences of solitary confinement, passed upon European soldiers.

I hope that those two punishments of flogging and solitary confinement will meet with the most deliberate consideration from the military Commission, which has been appointed in England, to investigate in military code.

The former brutal punishment may, I trust be entirely abolished, and the latter greatly modified. Adopt any system rather than flogging, for maintaining discipline amongst Europeans, for such a punishment is a disgrace to the British nation, and it cannot raise our opinion of Officers of the Army, to think that in passing sentence upon their fellow soldiers, they appear to divest themselves of every feeling of humanity and compassion.

Your obdt. Servant.
ANTICIPPIUS.

Agra Ukhbar, September 5.]

How far confidence may be reposed in the conductors of public journals since the resuscitation of the Marquis of Hasting's foolish order has become a question of great importance to military men and from the evident spirit there exists to act upon it, the military writer must resort to whatever means he can, to baffle and elude all endeavours to trace the authorship of his writtings. Now of the many he may use, there is obviously but one which can effectually screen him from detection, and that is, trusting to the honour or sense of self-interest of the conductor of the journal he writes in. Those who posses not the formerly feeling, and some among our Indian Journalists, Mofussel and Metropolitan, have we fear but little of it, may however be constrained by the latter, to preserve the incognito of their supporter. In one case or other an officer may generally feel secure, if there is one responsible person to whom he may disclose his secret, though from the almost total silence that has succeeded the revival of this order, it is clear that a general mistrust of the trust worthiness of conductors of journals pervades the entire military body. Instead of the discussions on military topics which, prior, to it, teemed, in every paper, we now see a total absence of them, and the reaction must be of the most injurious nature to the press. It is therefore obviously for our interests, that as a Thug would say, new in the confidence of the military. It would not do to fly in the face of authority by advertizing that no names would be given up at the Agra Press, but we ought to endeavour quietly to impress the public with the opinion, that such a determination exists. This end may be partially gained if the press, by perseveringly following such a course as we would suggest, create a conviction; that should one journal so far forget what was due to itself, and its constituents as to divulge secrets, that the other journals should expose the sin of their cotemporary.—With the view of introducing such a system, we ask from our cotemporary the *Meerutt Observer* an explanation of the following, forwarded to us by a respectable correspondent "A letter was received by the Editor of the Meerutt Observer for insertion, complaining of a conspiracy formed against a Hospital Assistant of the Artillery, whose conduct had been subjected to a Court of Enquiry, the letter was couched in improper language, but what does the Editor of M. O. but take it to the Brigadier commanding the station. The letter is left with him and measures are now being taken to discover the writer. Even the seal which was a very uncommon one, was not detached from the letter, when given up." It may be replied to this, that the case is an unimportant one, but the Editor who would expose what he might look upon as the Meerut Observer is, it has still power to injure the Upcountry Press by committing a breach of trust of the most unjustifiable description and thus destroying that implicit faith which should be reposed in the honour and integrity of Editors, and without which the Up country Press must cease to exist. Our contemporary, though he has no character to lose himself, ought to remember that others have, and that it is neither prudent or just to endeavour to involve them in the ruin which his own dullness, and connected with the above we may add his weakness has brought upon himself,—*Ibid.*

Delhi.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 26th ultimo, Kurreem Khan was taken from his cell, on a hackery, to the place of execution. The spot for erecting the drop was chosen as near the place where poor Fraser was shot as possible. All the way to the ground the criminal *salaamed* with *both* hands to the mob that followed him, which was supposed to be a recognition from himself and the Nawab, a report having gone abroad the previous night that Shumshoodeen had killed himself, the falsity of which the assassin never was aware of to the last.

On arriving at the ground he addressed the crowd assembled, and requested all good Musulmen to pray for him; but he neither confessed his guilt or denied it. After having his irons knocked off, he washed his hands and feet, in performance of religious ablution, and walked steadily up to the drop. While the necessary preparations were being made ready, he again requested to be prayed for, now and continually, and at the great mosque; and called all to witness that he died repeating the creed—in the midst of which he was launched into eternity.

It all along appeared a great struggle with him to keep composed, and at last he became very nervous, and, we have no doubt, exhausted, for he scarcely gave one struggle, or convulsive movement after he was suspended.

The number of people collected was computed at 20,000—and, in all probability, owing to the *unexpected* presence of a Detachment of 300 Sepoys, and some of Skinner's Horse, perfect order reigned throughout.

After hanging an hour the body was taken down, and buried near the walls of the City.

On the 28th immense crowds of people assembled at the several mosques in the City to pray for the murderer, but they were not permitted to enter the large mosque, the Jumma Musjeed. Collection were then made for keeping a light continually burning at his grave, and the assassin has now been enrolled as a Saint, under the title of "Gul Shaheed!" No blame, in the opinion of the Natives, being attached to him, as he merely killed a *Kaffir*—at the bidding of his Lord and Master, the Nawab!!!

We learn that thousands of Natives daily crowd to the grave of the murderer, where the singing girls of Delhi, from "Dildaurah" down to "Mootee," warble forth their "sweetest notes" to sooth the assassin's spirit!!! Such are the abominations of the land!—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 2.*

It is reported, in the Ackbhars that Rawal Byree Saul having assembled the Thakoors and Zemindars of the State, told them that a British Force was coming to Jeypore; and asked them whether they were willing to give over their country to the English, or determined to fight in defence of it—they replied that their lives and property belonged to the Raj, and that just as they were ordered, so they would act.—*Ibid.*

The Calcutta prints, we observe, say the public are looking out with extreme impatience for the verdict on Shumsoodeen.

We must now explain that the proceedings on the Nawab's case did not leave Delhi till yesterday evening, when they were forwarded by dawk chaugy, and they cannot reach Calcutta before the 15th or 16th instant. The proceedings extend to a great length, and the delay that has occurred was quite unavoidable. The Magistrate had not only to translate the whole of the papers connected with the case, but to make a fair copy of them, for Government.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No.* 1 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*